

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIERS CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1846

No. 2416.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for as long as inserted.

The only persons authorized to receive Money and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. J. M. BAINMAN, Balmain; Mr. WILLIAM TREN, Bathurst; Mr. LAMAR WHITE, Windsor; Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LAYBORN, Maitland and Wallah; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabramatta; Mr. THOMAS DOWNS, Murrumbidgee; Mr. THOMAS DOWNS, Murrumbidgee; Mr. JOHN HOUDELL, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. JOHN HOUDELL, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. PIERCE HENRY, Newcastle; Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. JOSEPH LLOYD, Port Phillip; Captain THOMAS, Lannacston and Van Diemen's Land; Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEAT AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications are attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without one quarter being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without half-a-year being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion. In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

**BATHURST.**  
**NOTICE.**—Mr. WILLIAM TREW has succeeded Mr. T. M. STONAN as the Agent of the Sydney Morning Herald, the Subscribers to that Journal are hereby advised of the same. Mr. Trew is furnished with the usual printed receipts, on yellow paper, signed by the Proprietors.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

FOR AUCTION AND THE BAY OF ISLANDS.

THE fine fast-sailing Schooner

COOPEE.

W. Rogers, Master, will sail for the above ports on the 14th instant. For freight or passage apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS, City, George-street.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY, FOR LONDON.

SHIP LORD AUCLAND

leaves this on the 1st March; her poop accommodations are fitted up in the Indian style. For particulars apply to Captain Brown, on board; or to

CAPTAIN TOWNS, Miller's Point.

February 5. 1846

FOR LONDON.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE fast-sailing first-class Ship

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

610 tons register, William Champion, commander, has now a great portion of her cargo on board, and will sail early next month. Her poop accommodations are very superior. Apply on board, at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf; or to

2101 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class British-built barque

MIDDLTON.

414 tons register, George Morrison, Commander, has almost all her cargo engaged, and will sail early in March. For freight or passage apply to Captain Morrison, on board; or to

ROBERT HOW, AND CO.

FLOWER, SALFING, AND CO.

George-street, January 22. 1846

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader, first-class ship

PALESTINE.

Alexander Sim, Commander, will commence loading for the above port in a few days, and will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Sim, on board; or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

1862

THE brig CAROLINE

sails for London on the 1st March. Has excellent accommodations for a few cabin passengers, at a moderate rate. Apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS, City, George-street.

2068

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fast-sailing first-class brig

SARAH BIRKET.

202 tons register, Joseph Proddow, commander, has now the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail in fourteen days. For freight or passage, apply to

2100 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

THE COMMITTEE of the REGATTA

are requested to meet, and bring their respective subscription lists to the Port Master's Office, on Tuesday next, at 10 a.m., in order to make out a general list for publication, and close their accounts.

2080

KING'S PLAINS STEAMING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE charges for steaming down Sheep and Cattle at the above mentioned establishment are:—Sheep, 6d.; Cattle, 5s. per head; coals cost price.

JOHN F. CLEMENTS.

**AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

THE Members are informed that the next exhibition will take place on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, when prizes to the amount of Fifty Pounds will be awarded.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

R. HIPKISS, Secretary.

2081

**BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

A MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales is hereby called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of opening an account with a Banking Establishment in London; to be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on Monday, the 10th day of February next, at twelve o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

1207

**HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned meeting of the proprietors in this Company will be held at their Offices on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board, FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

7th February, 1846.

2126

**Commissioner of the City, Sydney.**

23rd December, 1845.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days' sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favorable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

6557

**TO GAS ENGINEERS.**

THE situation of Engineer to the AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY having become vacant, applications for the same, accompanied by testimonials of character and competency, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Wednesday next, the 12th instant.

None need apply but those who have had adequate experience in the manufacture of Gas.

By order of the Board, R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

Gas Company's Office, Sydney, February 5, 1846.

1979

**SULPHURIC ACID, SOAP, AND IRONING MANUFACTORY, FIVE DOCK.**

MESSRS. MONIES AND CO. beg to announce to the public, that they are now ready to execute orders for the above articles in any quantities, deliverable after the 15th proximo; and that Mr. W. E. Shaw, of 476, George-street, will execute all sales, receive orders, and make purchases of tallow and lard at market prices, for cash.

Sydney, January 30. 1786

**SIR JAMES MURRAY'S CONDENSED SOLUTION OF FLUID MAGNESIA.**

THE following is the character given by the Solution of Magnesia by Dr. Comins, Inspector of Army Hospitals, after twenty years' experience, in 1826:—

"Belfast, October, 1826.

"Murray's Solution of Magnesia is found particularly beneficial as a pleasuring sedative and aperient in all cases of irritation, or acidity of the stomach, particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile disorders, or sea-sickness.

"An ounce or two of the solution speedily removes heart-burn, acid eructations, sourness, or irregular digestion of females and children.

"The army, and at sea, it has been found to compose the stomach in a few minutes after excesses or hard drinking.

"The solution, of itself, is an agreeable aperient; but its laxative properties can be much augmented by taking with it, or directly after it, a little lemon juice, mixed with sugar and water, or even cream of tartar tea. In this manner a very agreeable effervescent draught can be taken at any time, during fever or thirst.

"The antiseptic qualities of this solution, owing to the presence of so much carbonic acid, have been found very valuable, in putrid and enteric fevers, a lotion of the mouth, it sweetens the breath, and the magnesia clears the teeth from tartar. After acid fruit, it saves the lime of the teeth from being softened.

"In preventing the evolution or deposition of uric acid in gout or gravel, the efficiency of the dissolved magnesia was long since authenticated by Drs. M'Donnell and Richardson.

"The solution has almost invariably succeeded in removing the fits, spasms, headaches, and gastric coughs, to which delicate persons are subject, from acids and crudities of the stomach and bowels.

"WILLIAM COMINS, M.D."

"To Dr. J. MURRAY."

The undersigned having received a large supply of the genuine Murray's Fluid Magnesia, will sell it at the same price, as under:—

Half gallon bottles . . . . . £ s. d.

Quarts . . . . . 0 11 0

One and a half pints . . . . . 0 5 0

Pints . . . . . 0 3 0

Half pints . . . . . 0 1 0

C. M. PENNY, 558, George-street, Sydney.

2180

**CLOCKS AND WATCHES REPAIRED BY RICHARD LAMB,**

454, GEORGE-STREET, (Between R. Peck's Grocery Warehouse and the Post Office.)

R. LAMB begs to inform his friends and customers, that all Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks repaired at his Establishment are warranted to perform correctly for twelve months, and for punctuality, first-rate work, and moderate charges, he is satisfied no one can excel him.

N.B. Watch glasses of every size and description.

The trade supplied with tools and materials.—TRADE, CARP.

2024

**TO COLONIAL CLOTH WORKERS, AND OTHERS.**

THE undersigned having been appointed by the first maker in England to their agents for the sale of machinery for the manufacture of cloth, will be happy to receive any orders from the trade.

LAWRENCE POTTS, JUN., AND CO. West Maitland, January 31. 1846.

1812

**WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND SCHOOLBOOK WAREHOUSE.**

W. MOFFITT begs to apprise exporters to the Islands, country storekeepers, and wholesale purchasers, that they can be supplied with every description of stationery, ledgers, day and cashbooks, journals, memorandum and copybooks, and every article connected with the trade.

The undersigned having purchased personally the whole of his extensive stock direct from the manufacturers in England for cash, is enabled to offer the same on the most reasonable terms to intending purchasers.

N.B.—Schools supplied at wholesale prices.

WM. MOFFITT, 299, Pitt-street.

2592

**FUNERALS FURNISHED.**

IN consequence of the reduced rate of wages at which the mechanics of Sydney are now working, J. HILL, Jun., is induced to lower his charges for Funeral Requisites, to meet the circumstances of those who may wish to see their departed friends respectfully interred.

Full-mounted Coffin, with the use of Hearse . . . . . £ s. d.

Child's Coffin, with the use of Mourning Coach . . . . . 2 0 0

CHILD'S COFFIN, 1 10 0

Furnishing Establishment, King-street, January 16. 913

**MESSRS. M'ARTHUR & LITTLE**

respectfully beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the Drapery Business in Devonshire House, lately occupied by Mr. Wade, and directly opposite Messrs. R. Bourne and Co.'s, Pitt-street. As it is not their intention to practice the selling system, now so generally practised, they cannot price their goods at a lower rate than any other house in the trade, but having received per last packet, a large, varied, and beautiful assortment of Goods, carefully selected in order to place in the hands of the public, and being regularly in the habit of importing their own goods, they believe they can offer advantages at least equal to any other house in the City. Their present Stock will be found to comprise almost every useful article in the above line, and will be sold at prices, which they trust, will prove to a discerning public that their statement is not exaggerated. In order to place in the hands of the public an equal footing with the most perfect judges, so far as it is possible to do so, the lowest price will be invariably asked, after which no reduction will be made; and as they are desirous to sell for the smallest possible remunerating profit, all goods will be expected to be paid for on delivery.

February 6th. 2046

**T. WILCOX** begs to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all sorts and sizes, of the best description, which he intends to sell at moderate prices for cash.

2085

**NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, BRICKFIELD HILL.**

A. HOBBS, having just opened the above, invites the attention of the inhabitants of the city, and the colony generally, to the extensive and well-selected stock of drapery, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, lace, stays, parasols, tulle, damask, and every article of domestic and children's wear; and every other article in requisition for ladies, gentlemen, and children's useful and ornamental dress. Also, every description of linens, cottons, and silks, and every article of domestic purpose. The whole will be sold at such prices which, A. H. feels confident, will ensure a rapid sale, and secure to this establishment a continuance of public patronage.

In the drapery department will be found a choice assortment of town printed cambrics, of the newest styles and most expensive colours.

From stockkeepers and other residents in the country will be particularly attended to.

2084

**WOOLLEN SLOES.**

DAVID JONES AND CO. have on hand twenty bales of Woollen Sloes, consisting of—

Shepherds' greatcoats

St. Clement's ditto, with capes

Pilot-cloak jackets

Poor coat and jacket

Flannel jackets

Honkey suits

Grey cloth suits

Moleskin trousers, beginning at 4s. 6d. per pair

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 blankets—good heavy

Rugs: warm yarn and flannel shirts; striped and regatta ditto; serge and baize ditto, in blue and red; boots and shoes; cabbage, (Irish), and Manila hats; Osnaburg and tick; flannel; worsted hose; Calcuttina stripes and twills; checks for aprons; with every variety of drapery goods suitable for stores and settlers.

1975

**TO GENTLEMEN.**

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON

beg to inform the Settlers and the Public to their Tailoring Department, having just received a fresh supply of every description of materials adapted to that branch of their business; they feel assured that the merits of the Tailoring Trade are too well known to require comment, and would, therefore, only remark to those who may not yet have patronised their establishment, that the cut, quality, and workmanship of Clothing made by them can be no more surpassed by any London house: their scale of prices, for really first-rate articles, is decidedly the lowest in New South Wales, and Gentlemen from the Interior can (as usual) be at all times supplied with a complete suit of Colonial Tweed, or any other material, in ten hours.

Emporium, Pitt-street. 1923

**COLONIAL TWEEDS.**

ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. R. HARRIS may in future be purchased by having a purple stripe in the selvages.

9408

**PRINTING TYPES.**—A found of second-hand Long Primer is for sale at the Herald Office. 832

**NOW being landed from the ship PALESTINE.**

Sugar of various qualities, suitable for Grocers

WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour. 2126

**LIST OF PRICES. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SETTLERS AND THE PUBLIC.**—(THE FEW ARTICLES PARTICULARISED BEING A SAMPLE FOR THE REST.)

**DRAPERY.**

Super calicoes, 3d. to 4d. per yard

Soft finished longcloth, 5d. to 6d. per yard

Extra stout white Wigan sheetings, from 14d. to 6d. per yard

4-4 grey sheeting, 10d. per yard

Drab cotton bedtick, 6d. per yard

Navy blue prints, 10s. 6d. per piece

Fancy print dresses, fast colours, at 2s. 6d. per dress

Superior printed cambric ditto, from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per dress

Mousseline de laine dresses, from 4s. 6d. per dress

Printed muslin and white checked dresses, from 4s. 6d. per dress

4-4 fancy checks for children's dresses, 1s. per yard

Welch and Lancashire flannels, from 1s. per yard

Men's stout cotton half-hose, from 5s. per dozen

Women's white cotton hose, from 5s. 6d. per dozen

Women's white jean stays, from 3s. 6d. per pair

Women's coloured jean stays, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair.

**SLOES.**

Drab moleskin trousers, from 5s. 6d. per pair

Black moleskin jackets, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

Stout sleeved vests, from 8s. each

Flannel shirts, 5s. per pair

Duck frocks and trousers, equally low

Striped shirts, from 18s. per dozen

Blue shirts, from 21s. to 28s. per dozen

Blankets, rugs, canvas, &c.

**CLOTHING.**

Gentlemen's white longcloth shirts, linen fronts and wrists, from 3s. 6d. each

A large lot of English made tweed coats, at 10s. each

Black heavier hats from 7s. 6d. each

Gentlemen's colonial tweed suits, or a suit of any description of clothing, can be selected from the largest and best assortment of materials in the colony, and made to measure in ten hours

A complete assortment of gentlemen's riding belts, India-rubber and buckskin breeches, gloves, &c. &c. is constantly on hand at

PITE AND PRESTON'S Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

1922

**ON SALE.**

ONE of THURSTON'S best fast-improved Billiard Tables, with all the latest improvements of the City and the colony.

Ditto ditto round Billiard Table, Splendid 3, 4, 5, and 6 motion BEER

ENGINES, with Union Joints

Extra Union Joints for Beer Engines

Eight and ten cock Spirit Pumps, complete

Imperial Spirit and Beer Measures and Spirit Forces

Lead Juice, in hogsheads, and Bottling Wax

Large pumps for Brewers and Distillers

Line Pipe of cast and Composition Pipe from 1 inch, Windsor Glass, of sizes

One of Galloway's Patent Woolpresses

Woolwashing and Woolpacks

A Water wheel with Machinery

150 Deals in 4 inch cuts

5 Brass Shovels, 2 Anchors, and Masts for vessels, Ship and House Water Closets

10 inch pump Shafts, Iron mounds, started and ground French Chimneys

A 1200 gal. Copper Boiler, and a 200 gal. ditto

A Copper Refining Pan, and Copper Pumps

Two large Vats, and a Crane with Chain

The whole of these Goods will be sold for less than English cost price to close accounts.

At the Stores of











# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

**Arrived.** *Antennae*, barque, 362 tons, White, at Campbell's Wharf, Fanning, agent. Discharging.

*Australian*, barque, 300 tons, Wiles, at the mouth of the Cove. Cooper and Holt, owners.

*Benjamin*, brig, 160 tons, Tomkins, at Deloitte's Wharf. Tomkins, owner. Loading for Liverpool.

*Caroline*, brig, 113 tons, Loten, at Deloitte's Wharf. Isaac Simmons, owner. Loading for London.

*Christine*, brig, 126 tons, Saunders, at the Flour Company's Wharf. A. B. Smith and Co., owners. Loading for Port Phillip.

*Cornwall*, steamer, 34 tons, of the Gas Works, Boyd and Co., owners.

*Overseer*, steamer, 450 tons, H. Moore, agent. Off the Gas Works.

*Cheney*, barque, 374 tons, Rooley, off Deloitte's Wharf. B. Metcalf, agent. Loading for London.

*Coquette*, schooner, 72 tons, Rogers, at Deloitte's Wharf. Isaac Simmons, owner. Loading for Auckland and the Bay of Islands.

*Elizabeth*, barque, 437 tons, Morris, off Armistage's Wharf. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

*Essex*, barque, 350 tons, Darby, off Bot's Wharf. W. C. Botts, agent. Loading for London.

*Emily*, barque, 580 tons, Greaves, off Armistage's Wharf. Lyall, Scott, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

*Fama*, French whaling ship, 390 tons, Dufar, in Neutral Bay. Dufar and Wagner, agents. Refitting.

*Fama*, French whaling ship, 200 tons, Sargeant, off Bot's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.

*Frederick*, American whaling barque, 331 tons, Chadwick, in the Cove. S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. Refitting.

*Genet*, whaling brig, 160 tons, at Russell's Yard, Pyrmont. Russell, owner. Refitting.

*Governor Phillip*, brig, 188 tons, Boyle, at the mouth of the Cove. Bound to Hobart Town.

*Jane*, whaling barque, 365 tons, Lee, at Jones's Wharf. S. Lyons, owner. Refitting.

*Lord Auckland*, barque, 620 tons, Brown, off the Commissariat Wharf. R. Towns, agent. Loading for London.

*Lucy Ann*, whaling barque, 215 tons, Long, at Bot's Wharf. B. Boyd, owner. Refitting.

*Mary*, whaling barque, 364 tons, at Fotheringham's Wharf. Dacre and Fotheringham, owners.

*Munford*, schooner, 169 tons, Orr, at the head of the Cove. R. Campbell, *tertia*, owner. Loading for Singapore and Adelaide.

*Midshipman*, barque, 414 tons, Morrison, at Campbell's Wharf. Robert How and Co., agents. Loading for London.

*New York Packet*, barque, 270 tons, Hawkeley, at the Circular Wharf. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

*Palatine*, barque, 350 tons, Sim, at Bot's Wharf. W. C. Botts, agent. Discharging, and advertised for London.

*Packington*, whaling barque, 364 tons, at Walker's Wharf. W. Walker and Co., owners. Laid up.

*Proetus*, whaling barque, 254 tons, —, at Fotheringham's Wharf. Dacre and Fotheringham, owners.

*Perseus*, ship, 600 tons, Mallard, at the head of the Cove. Cooper and Holt, agents. Loading for London.

*Rose*, whaling barque, 421 tons, Creighton, in the Cove. Wood, agent. Refitting.

*Scotia*, schooner, 68 tons, Ward, at the head of the Cove. Moore, owner. Loading for New Zealand.

*Sarcelle*, brig, 202 tons, Proddow, at Buchanan's Wharf. Rowland, McNish, and Co., agents. Loading for Liverpool.

*Shamrock*, schooner, 85 tons, —, at Campbell's Wharf. Campbell and Co., owners.

*Sir Robert Peel*, ship, 610 tons, Chapman, at Campbell's Wharf. Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

*Star of China*, schooner, 100 tons, Tinsley, at the Circular Wharf. J. Gilchrist, owner. Loading for Port Nicholson and Nelson.

*Terror*, whaling barque, 257 tons, Swindell, off Bot's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners. Ready for sea.

*Terror*, schooner, 95 tons, Dunning, at Campbell's Wharf. C. Abercrombie, agent. Discharging, and advertised for Auckland.

*Victory*, schooner, 138 tons, at Bot's Wharf. Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.

*Wanderer*, R.S.M.S., 10 guns, B. Boyd, Esq., in Farm Cove.

## VESSLS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

*General Hewitt*, 90 tons, Hart, October 15.

*Penguin Park*, 377 tons, Weller, December 15.

*Spy*, Hart.

*Herald*, 111 tons, COBRO, emigrants, October 28.

*Elion*, 251, Valer, emigrants, October 10.

*Elizabeth*, ship, Moffatt, emigrants.

*Wallace*, ship, emigrants.

*City of Sydney*, brig, 106 tons, Williams.

*May Merrille*, ship, 314 tons, Thompson.

*Lady Gray*, brig, 324 tons, Hawkes.

*Dorset*, brig, 82 tons, Fox.

*Emma*, brig, 121 tons, Fox.

*North Star*, R.M.S., 26 guns, Sir Everard Home.

*James Watt*, steamer, 141 tons, Teggatt.

*Louisa*, brig, 182 tons, Tucker.

*Phoebe*, schooner, 112 tons, Bennett.

*Phoebe*, barque, Dale.

*John and Charlotte*, schooner, 95 tons, Pattison.

*John*, ship, 121 tons, Boustead.

*Tobago*, brig, 136 tons, Purcell.

*William*, brig, 149 tons, Thom.

*Colony*, brig, 105 tons, Jones.

*Mary Ann*, schooner, 61 tons, Amner.

*Wase*, schooner, 65 tons, Birkishaw.

*Shamrock*, schooner, 200 tons, Gilmore.

*Martin and Elizabeth*, schooner, 81 tons, Devlin.

*Clarence*, schooner, 62 tons, Jacks.

*Guido*, brig, 117 tons, Hindmarsh.

*Oratus*, schooner, 91 tons, Conroy.

*Vanguard*, schooner, 61 tons, Palford.

*Boe*, brig, 134 tons, Untham.

*Lady Leigh*, schooner, 118 tons, Reid.

*Colony*, schooner, 89 tons, Megget.

*Hydroad*, 602 tons, Robertson.

*Barak*, schooner, 184 tons, Dunnett.

*Falcon*, schooner, 49 tons, Chape.

*Thomas Lord*, schooner, 70 tons, Suverekrop.

*Elizabeth*, brig, 221 tons, Richards.

*Ariel*, schooner, 104 tons, Lewis.

*Countess of Wilton*, schooner, 111 tons, Bowles.

*Urgent*, ship, 408 tons, Thompson.

*Prouder*, schooner, 111 tons, Kemp.

*Griffin*, brig, 264 tons, Harvey.

*Chester*, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick.

## COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

*Osborne*, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1842; at the Bay of Islands, 10th September; refitting. Irvine, owner.

*John*, 419 tons, Bruce, hence 7th March, 1843; touched at Tahiti, in July, with 200 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

*Morpes*, 315 tons, Hogg, hence 26th March, 1843, spoken in June, 1844, with 500 barrels; Blackland, owner.

*Typos*, 193 tons, Eury, hence 10th May, 1843; Howe's Island 28th December, 1844, with 900 barrels sperm; Hughes and Hoek, owners.

*Lindsey*, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 15th June, 1843; left Port Stephens, 9th September, 1844, with 700 barrels sperm; Williamson, Mitchell, and Russell, owners.

*Orlando*, 244 tons, Stewart, hence 13th September, 1843; spoken by the *John*, 6th instant, with 1000 barrels sperm. H. Moore, owner.

*Woodlark*, 243 tons, Smith, hence 24th September, 1843; at Howe's Island 21st December, 1844, with 1000 barrels sperm oil on board; H. Moore, owner.

*Seamander*, 230 tons, Nixon, hence 6th October, 1843, put into Port Stephens, 14th September, 1844, with 600 barrels sperm; Mitchell and Co., owners.

*British Sovereign*, 365 tons, Cooper, hence 5th November, 1843; left Port Stephens, 12th September, 1844, with 370 barrels sperm, 60 barrels black; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

*Bright Planet*, 187 tons, Kyle, hence, March 20th; spoken by the *Matilda*, May 30th, clean; Mitchell and others, owners.

*Jane*, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, hence 28th April, 1844, at Howe's Island 4th January, 1845, with 530 barrels sperm oil; Flower, Saling, and Co., owners.

*William*, 344 tons, Bolger, hence 19th June, 1844; at the Bay of Islands, 8th August, clean; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

*Nimrod*, barque, 232 tons, Sullivan, hence July 26, 1844; spoken by the *Comet*, on the 9th January, 1845, with 40 barrels sperm.

*Nelson*, barque, 274 tons, Spurling, hence 2nd October, 1844; spoken by the schooner *Terror*, on the 28th January, 1845, with 135 barrels sperm; Fotheringham, owner.

*June*, barque, 212 tons, Hayes, hence 11th November, 1844; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

## MONOMANIACS AND MONOMANIA.

(From the New Monthly.)

Insanias, qui inter veniens insanis haberi.

Horat.

To define true madness, what it's but to be nothing else but mad—HAMLET.

We are in the habit of a great change in our criminal jurisprudence, as respects the treatment of the insane; and if the clamour is to be trusted, with which its wisecracking public demands the punishment of such unfortunate as its own neglect suffers to go at large, when they ought to be under the guardianship of keepers, some very sanguinary code is about to be promulgated. It is not for us to question the general policy of hanging all those nobodies, sane or insane, who may stand in the way of society, and with whom society knows not what else to do. The rope is an heroic remedy, that saves a vast deal of thinking; and it has from the remotest times been the panacea of English state-doctors. The scaffold, too, is the great national pulpit, from which morality has long been taught by example; and the debtor's door, from the time of old Fortescue, has been universally deemed the best school for the dissemination of spirit, courage, and a contempt of death.

If, moreover, it is nothing but sound political economy to buy in the cheapest market, Jack Ketch works on much more terms than the Hanwell Asylum. It is indeed so, if not the very height of justice, at least to be a strange inconsistency in the nation, to punish capitally the insane, when it thinks hanging too good for all who presume to be wiser than their neighbours; and when it actually visits with all sorts of vituperation and hard usage, the wretch who gets ahead of his age, and refuses to howl with the wolves, and jabber with the monkeys of the human species. But with this we have nothing to do—that is to say, nothing officially: for if we were to take upon ourselves the character of missionaries, and interfere with the venerable prejudices of society, by reading great moral lessons, should we not disturb the tranquillity of our subscribers, and would not a diminished sale convict us of the error of our ways, in a form at once the most startling and the most disagreeable.

Besides, are there not the two Houses of Parliament, the anti-corn-law league, the church (Puseyite and Calvinistic), mechanics' and polytechnic institutions without number, the stage, and the great world of "increasing" the people? And are we not going to have national schools, in every parish, for the purpose of teaching the operatives, on the most comprehensive plan, to starve in peace, and to obey without a murmur all and sundry that are placed in authority over them—*quand même*, as the French say, which we would not undertake to translate?

There is small need then for the *New Monthly* to scatter firebrand truths; and less hope of its still, small voice making itself heard, amid the din of these multifarious best possible teachers. If hanging is to become the fashion of the day, we, as journalists, have nothing to do with the law but to obey it; always taking the best care we can for ourselves, of whatever poor modicum of wits the gods may have bestowed on us; so that, though all the parties in the world should fall, we may not be hanged for lunacy—whatever other link in the chain of patibular causation we may unluckily stumble over.

There is, however, one consideration involved in the settlement of the treatment of lunatics, which we are, as we conceive, justified in noticing, because it touches at the self-interest and the vanity of all mankind, we allude to the way in which every individual may be liable to be affected with it. There is nothing which predisposes men to listen patiently to a long yarn so thoroughly, as talking to them about themselves and their own affairs, and surely it is no uninteresting question to ask our readers, how they would like to be hanged (*in propria persona* *videlicet*) merely for travelling out of the record of their wits, and for being driven to certain pécadilloes by the pressure of disease, which other persons commit under the instigation of the devil. It is not merely that in the stoical sense, *tracé apôuvé puerile*, that every error of judgment is to be deemed a madness, nor that "we all know what we are, but know what we may be." Monomania has become every man's business, since it has been discovered to be more epidemic than the influenza, and that it would not be too much to change the old maxim of *quod homines tot sententias*, into *quot homines tot hallucinationes*. Before, therefore, society proceeds to legislate for the cure of the insane, would it not be wise to have a new census of the people taken *ad hoc*, and to determine the numbers and categories of those to whom our legislation must apply? This taking of stock is the more necessary, since we must by this time be tolerably well convinced, that the legal mode of proceeding by definition leads but into a labyrinth of error. Without going to the expense of a jury de *lunaticis inquirentibus*, it will not be difficult to discover, that the biggest wit in court only the more methodically unoses the matter, when he brings the whole bar-

tery of his wits to play on a subject of which he was entirely ignorant. On this account we prefer Polonius to Lord Hale, and have placed his definition at the head of the paper, as the safer guide to a sound conclusion.

We are wrong, however, in saying that the big wigs, in common with their neighbours, are ignorant merely of the subject, when, in truth, they are prejudiced; for though they may not have studied it in a layman's asylum, they have most of them, more or less, frequented the theatre, and are familiar with the stage-representations of the infirmity. This false experience has helped them to a few positive notions, which prevent them from believing in any form of insanity, that does not stamp and glare like King Lear, or let down its long hair, like the *prima donna* in almost every modern opera, since madness has become an *obligato* posthouse on the lyric road to matrimony or a coffin. De Hegnis, it has been said, studied his mad scenes in the *Agnes* from personal observation in a madhouse; but even he was obliged to follow the text of the poet; and poets are "plagius bad judges" of matters of fact, as well as of philosophy. Under no circumstances, therefore, can we recommend the theatre as a good school for the elucidation of legal insanity.

All such ignorance and prejudice notwithstanding, we may still with great safety take it for granted, that in cases of stark staring insanity, when the patient is, as the French say, *fon à tier*, (that is, fit for a straight-waistcoat), there will not be any insuperable difficulty in detecting the disease; but if a man is only "mad nor-nor-west," and when the wind is southerly, knows a hawk from a hand-saw (or *Hernshaw*, if you like that reading better), there will be found a true *dignus iudice nodus*, requiring as much common sense as can be conveniently mustered, to save the verdict from the danger of error. It is, then, with that variety of insanity, called monomania, that the lookers on will be most embarrassed, and for that reason we have thought good to present our readers with some *tableaux rians* of the phenomenon.

Monomania is a somewhat novel term introduced into the medical vocabulary, not to represent (as a leading journalist has stated) what was formerly called melancholy, but to designate a condition, hitherto but imperfectly observed by the general public; we must begin then with some account of the word, before approaching the thing it shadows forth. Monomania does not signify, as many will suppose, the money mania; nor as the snatterer in Greek may imagine, either monk madness, or solitary madness. Neither is it precisely (according to the prevalent notion) a madness concerning one train of ideas, though that may be in some cases a symptom of the malady. Monomania is properly a marked affection of some one desire, appetite, or instinct, which removes it from the ordinary control exercised over such impulses by those who are in common speech, termed sane.

A monomaniac is not necessarily a lunatic on all subjects; for he will reason indifferently ill upon any theme that gets mixed with his exaggerated feeling; and what is still more important he may be a tolerably well-conditioned madman, without obviously talking bad logic upon any subject whatever. This brings us at once to the point from which we are desirous of starting; namely, that there are a vast many manias—both monomaniacs and polymanias—who pass muster in society for soundness, and who are indeed "much too wise to walk into a well." It is probably with reference to these lunatics, that the phrase holds good of *seuul insanissimus omnes*; which is a very modest statement of the fact. For the most of us are the victims of more than one monomania in the course of our lives; and there are not wanting unfortunates, and great generals, grave divines, sound lawyers, able mathematicians, or what not, whose existence has been one long succession of various monomaniac, without a single moment of what may fairly be called a lucid interval.

It is a great point obtained, this determining that the maniacal state consists not in the relative powers of reasoning, but in the perturbation of some one or more appetites, or natural impulses, and it is strange that it has remained so long undiscovered. If on the other hand we look abroad, no phenomenon will be found of more frequent occurrence, than the extreme regularity observable in the conduct of some of the very worst reasoners. The most valuable members of society, who constitute the great productive masses of the nation, are notoriously either the least able, or the least well-conditioned, with prejudices, which the smallest exercise of a sound reason would give to the winds. Hence the necessity of numerous categories of traders, who get an abundant and honourable living by thinking for all those who will not think for themselves—journalists, members of parliament, divines, doctors, statesmen, and other professional teachers, and mystifiers, *ad majorem dei gloriam*, and for the comfort and easement of all mankind. The very existence of these proves to demonstration our thesis—that defect of reason does not constitute insanity; and as if to make the matter still clearer, while the bog-trotting plodders of the world are as we have intimated, the most stable, regulated, and orderly of their species, their teachers, spiritual and temporal pastors and masters (or to sum them all up in one word, the geniuses are, beyond question, the wildest, most eccentric, and crackbrained specimens of humanity, to be met with on a summer's day. The alliance between great wit and madness is no discovery of yesterday; for from the wisest of mankind, down to the last frolic of Lord B——, monomania has been the badge of all the tribe. Socrates had his demon, Pascal his yawning gulf, and Napoleon his destiny; not to speak of certain "modern instances," too modern for further specification.

If the middle man of statistics be in whom all faculties and attributes exist in that *juste milieu*, which is assumed as the model of perfection, that middle man is confessedly a mere ideal, an hypothetical creature, who never existed, and who is set aside for its obvious insanity.

A case is on record of a physician who gained a great fortune by practice, who was for years a monomaniac, and whose will was set aside for its obvious insanity.

being, whose type has never yet been seen in the flesh, among the sons of clay. The idea, therefore, of a perfectly sane man, a *partie rei*, is a manifest absurdity, not to say an incompatibility in *rerum natura*. For if an ass placed between two—two only—bundles of hay, perfectly equal in all asinine respects, would be reduced to a standstill, and incapable of turning either to the left or to the right, how utterly impossible would it be for that piece of work, man, to take a single step, if his many impulses, instincts, desires, caprices, quiddities, and vagabondizing propensities, were not incapable of being reduced to a state of equilibrium.

It is, therefore, no paradox to assert that the perfection of man lies in his imperfection; and that a *petit brin* of folly (more or less) is absolutely necessary to keep the individual in a healthy state of motion.

This view of the case utterly crushes, and for ever scatters, the long-received prejudice, that every man who can logically construct a proposition, or who can snuff a candle with his fingers without burning them, is to be trusted with the management of his own affairs. For our parts, we have long ago arrived at a conviction, that of all lunatics, your grave, reasoning madmen are the most dangerous; and this not merely because they are the least suspected, but because their follies are the most desperate. We are told, on classic authority, that there is nothing so absurd as to have escaped the approbation of some of the philosophers (reasoners); and if authority were wanting for the assertion, the German dialecticians will suffice to show that the utmost stretch of ratiocinative wisdom is to arrive, by opposite courses, at the same non plus.

There was much pith, then, in that saying of a reputed madman, that the great difference between his colleagues in the asylum, and those at large in the world, was, that the latter were too numerous to include between four walls. This consideration will refute one argument in support of the too prevalent eagerness to get rid of increasing madmen by the halter, namely, that of its necessity to obviate the danger they occasion to the public peace. All the lunatics that ever were shut up, could not, if left at large, have done a tithe of the mischief, inflicted by a single logical fallacy, when placed in the mouth of any given lunatic in authority; nay, the Macedonian madman alone committed more homicides than all the acknowledged monomaniacs from Cain to McNaughten.

If we look somewhat more closely at the matter, we shall even find reason to believe, that it is the imputed sane who lead the acknowledged maniacs into their monstrous mischiefs. The deluded wretch whose hallucination prompts him to strike at the life of a minister, does not invent the public distresses which give a specific direction to his insane impulse;—any high church monomaniac should go up and down, frightening the Isle from its propriety, the Newmans and the Puseys cannot be considered otherwise than as the *causa causans* of the poor man's delirations. So, too, the unlucky palming cobler, who tucks himself up in an easy strap, for want of sufficient orthography to distinguish between sole and soul, might with justice lay his *felo de se* at the door of some more dangerous madman, whose hallucinations are mistaken for inspiration, and who is paid, instead of being confined, for his mental unsoundness.

Horace, please to observe, has in plain terms set forth our definition of monomania.

Quisquis Ambitiosa lux, aut argenti palliat amore, Quisquis luxuria, tustique superatione, Aut aliis mentis morbo calet.

He tells you nothing about being able to count five on your fingers, of knowing right from wrong, or of being aware of the penal consequences of actions. No, he places the disease on its proper ground, a something amiss in the natural affections, passions, &c., &c. We may, therefore, fairly follow him in his catalogue of monomaniacs; and few, we think, will hesitate in agreeing with him, that the creditor is entitled to a high place in the list. If the man who fritters away a fine fortune in paying tradesmen's bills, has a crack in the upper story, surely he who encourages him in the delusion, by trusting the first comers with goods *à l'indiscretion*, is a plain maniac.

On this account, tailors are thought to have their organ of caution in a very imperfect state of development, or in other words, to labour under an extraordinary monomania of credulity. Yet is their madness not without method; as a simple inspection of their accounts will amply prove; nor can it be said of them, as of so many other creditors, that in what they do they act without measure. But if the man is no better than a lunatic who parts with his goods on a remote and improbable chance of seeing the money, what can be thought of that class of creditors, who, without any hope of re-payment, let any one into their books with a handle to his name; and who hesitate not to injure their wives and children, by making a Lord John their debtor, or by trusting a Lady Betty for the satisfaction of seeing a coronetted carriage obstructing the pavement opposite their shop-door? This is certainly the most hopeless form of the monomania of aristocracy (one of the most prevalent lunacies of Englishmen), and all Searle-street will not suffice for its recovery, yet they are in no trifling degree affected with the same disease, who waste their substance in good dinners, to feed the pride, the impertinence, and the poverty of titled dullness, and who throw away the cheer which would purchase the society of a respectable Jack Pudding, upon an apoplectic yellow admiral, or a posing grand cross, with nothing brilliant about him but his Guelphic star. Less unreasonable was a man once well known in the theatrical world, who spent a fortune in phylishe speculations, for the sole pleasure of calling Sheridan, brother manager. Yet if he were not a monomaniac beyond the reach of all Anticyra, there never was such an one to be seen on the face of the earth.

Then for the *ambitious* *vanita* clause of Professor Horace, few will doubt that Napoleon was somewhat monomaniacal. But what most we think of Louis Philippe, who, for the pleasure of being King of the French, stands a shot from his loyal subjects whenever they are disposed for a

day's sport, when he might have remained a schoolmaster if he had preferred it? His case is only to be equalled by that of a certain baronet, who, having a good estate and a good name, might have enjoyed his *otium cum dignitate* in his manor-house, yet chooses to make himself a target for all parties to shoot the arrows of vituperation against; who is contented to listen to endless debates, and to be kept awake o' nights, Penelope like, to unweave the web he wove on the previous day,—and all for what?—for the honour and glory of misleading a set of fools and knaves, who will never cease to abuse him, so long as he presumes, without their leave, to think he has a soul of his own, and to make an unbidden plunge into sense and truth. But this is the commonplace of our subject. There are other monomaniacs, less generally suspected, who have taken it into their heads that John Bull loves the fine arts, and who carry on a branch of the floor-cloth manufacture on an extensive scale, in the hope of finding purchasers, and all this with the *mentis gratissimus error* that they are so many Raphaels and Domenichinos.

This quotation reminds us of Horace's unfortunate gentleman who was placed under a course of hellebore, merely for sitting in an empty theatre, and listening, as he imagined, to intensely soul-moving tragedies, or to melo-dramas of the deepest domestic interest. If the doctors were justified in so treating him, what should be done with certain persons who look with ecstasy on a theatre crammed with orders, and who see a rapid fortune, and the triumph of the legitimate, (or as the case may be, illegitimate) drama, in a concert in which the moneytakers and treasurers are the only sinecurists. The *vestigia nulla retrorsum* is lost upon these lunatics; one ruined speculator succeeds to another; and still (as of old, the temple of virtue led into the temple of honour) the theatre is but the vestibule to the King's bench and the insolvent court.

There is a form of monomania to which our continental neighbours are especially prone, and which, having no better name at our disposal, we may call the Coventry monomania. It consists, as the appellation plainly indicates, of an inordinate affection for bits of ribbon. The great object of life with these unhappy lunatics is to intrigue themselves into the possession of one of these morsels; and having done so, to conceive themselves to be immeasurably superior to their unribboned fellow-creatures—strutting up and down and displaying the acquisition in the eyes of all the world, just as a peacock does before his female relations when his tail is in full feather. It would be very difficult for a sound mind to enter into the morbid delusion which causes the patient to associate this "decoration" (as he calls it) with the fancied possession of every virtue under the sun. We have known one poor creature for instance, who sacrificed not only his party, but the principles to which he had all his life been pledging himself in the face of the world, for a piece of blue silk, for which his wife's waiting-maid would hardly say "thank ye;" so that while the world were looking on in wonder, and called the man no better than a rogue in grain, he insisted upon taking precedence of honest persons, on the strength of the acquisition, and was as happy as if he had done the greatest feat imaginable. This gentleman's case is by no means singular. Every body must have known individuals who have thrust their foolishness into the "imminent deadly breach," led by an hallucination that the ground there must be strewn with ribbons; and the unfortunates think themselves as great as kings, and as lucky as a false die, if they contrive to get a morsel of the favourite colour in exchange for an arm or a leg. It is not too much to declare that this Coventry lunacy has caused more bloodshed than the homicidal and suicidal monomania both together; each raised respectively to the tenth power, and multiplied by a very high figure. The monomania of acquisitiveness is one so all but universal, that by its very frequency it escapes observation. This is a form of insanity more justly entitled to be called "the English disease," than the spleen which has so long enjoyed that appellation. It is chiefly known and acknowledged as a positive monomania, when it takes the form of clandestinely appropriating things which the patient could well afford to purchase. Such monomaniacs are the shop-lifting ladies of quality, who take insane fancies for pieces of lace, jewellery, and the like. There are some who cannot resist stationery, who covet their neighbour's gilt-edged paper, and hanker after half-used sticks of sealing wax. We ourselves remember a fellow of a college who had a fancy for this kind of conveyance; and who was detected with a broken tomb-stone concealed under the ample folds of his gown. Many too exhibit this monomania in an almost fanatic affection for other men's knockers, bell-pulls, and other odds and ends of metal, of which they have collected enough to set up a decent marine storehouse. The monomania for marked dice and cards is occasionally before the public, in persons whom poverty by no means betrays into the offence; and not unfrequently are the aristocratic Hotspurs, who if they do not fetch up drowning honour by the locks, go to still more desperate lengths, to turn it up at short whist.

These aristocratic dealers in sleight of hand will, perhaps, be very generally pitied as monomaniacs; but is the gambler or the speculator on change, who with every thing they hear can desire at command, encounters starvation in all insane attempt to raise enough to a sum of more, one whit better entitled to go alone? We say nothing for the monomania of stealing umbrellas, or the still more offensive insanity of borrowing odd volumes with no idea of restoring or reading them. These indeed are dreadful infirmities, and they are well worthy of the Chancellor's interference; but what could be done with the offenders? All the Newsgates in Christendom would not hold them, if arrested.

Another highly epidemic monomania is the insane impulse to print books. We speak not of those who write, *vestita Minerva*, for the Minerva Press, with the sole intention of getting an honest living. Writing for the bookseller is lighter work, and letter pay, than labouring for a dress-maker. After every allowance for the deleterious effects of gin and water, the annual consumption of scribbles does not even approach that of milliners and mantua-makers. To write for bread, may be a heavy discouragement, but it would be a palpable injustice to say that a man must be mad to do so, even if the option of a vacant crossing to sweep was open to his preference. Since the passing of the factory and climbing boys' acts, the Press has become almost the only employment available to the non-capitalist; and he must be worse than a bookseller, who should offer his hack low wages than the ordinary pay of the agricultural labourer. The monomaniac, then, is not he who writes with desperate chivalry on the dork's wall, but the lady of fashion who darts her beautiful boudoir, and inks her pretty fingers, exchanging their aurora like rousseau hue for the dark-livery of dreary night, for the sake of being read by nobody, and laughed at by all,—she who is compelled to coax publishers with invitations to her fine parties, nay, advances sums deducted from her pin money, to engage them to publish! The monomaniac is the lord, the baronet, or the member of parliament, who mistakes his privilege for talent, seeking the bubble reputation even in the critic's mouth, who has no fear of the Quarterly before his eyes, nor dreads the *jules damnatur* of the more northern luminary. It is painful to think even of the worse than herculean labours which dandies and exquisites will cheerfully undergo, when afflicted with this insanity; encountering here the plague, there the plundering Arab, here being devoured by custom-house officers, and there by bugs and mosquitoes to furnish forth the materials for two volumes octavo, and all for the *digitis monstrari et dicere hic est* of dinner-giving, Amphitryons, and to force an entrance into the salons of the female leaders of fashion. Another rather prevalent form of this monomania is marked by an insane impulse of sundry ladies to be thought composers of music. These ladies (God knows how they get the waltz or the cavatina) load the music desks of every pianoforte with their gratuitous distributions, and are ready to go on their knees to any public singer, male or female, who will be duped enough to stand a sound hissing, in the attempt to sing the unsingable.

On the monomania of religious conversion, and that of bazaar charity we must be silent. We have no ambition to bring all Bedlam on our backs, and we are ourselves quite free from the monomania of seeking martyrdom. But the injurious mania of medical interference is open game; for the name of the unfortunates affected with it is not sufficiently legion, to prevent our speaking our minds of the lady homœopaths, water-curers, salt and brandy promoters, and counter-irritation preachers, who will not let their friends die quietly on their beds, but thrust this quack, or that exceedingly clever practitioner—only an apothecary, but who knows more than all the physicians and surgeons in London—down the throats of every acquaintance, friend or foe, gentle or simple.

On the suicidal monomania we have little occasion to enlarge, seeing that juries are sufficiently enlightened on that subject in all cases in which "any body who belongs to any thing," has taken upon himself the part of Atropos, and done violence to his own highly respectable person. Still it may be as well to hint for their future enlightenment, that when poor devils make a present of themselves to the fishes, or purposely mistake oxalic acid for Glauber's salts, it is not their having a more obvious cause for dissatisfaction that will justify a verdict of *felo de se*. Whatever reason there may seem for coupling fine clothes with folly, or for presuming their empty stomachs make sharp wits, it does not extend to an inference that the well-to-do are more prone to the suicidal monomania than their humbler neighbours; and though it is a just observation that an estates gentleman has more reason to be in love with life than a "poor devil," yet *non constat*; but the "great unprovided" are generally as fond of existence as their better fed fellow-creatures, and as little likely to part with it lightly, when not impelled by mental disease.

There is indeed one form of suicidal monomania about which it is not so easy to decide, and that is when people rush out of life under the sham plea of satisfaction for injuries inflicted or imagined. *A priori*, one must conclude that no one with a grain of sense in his head would indulge in a luxury which sets every dictate of reason, and every natural feeling at defiance; but if observation decides otherwise, it to censure such practices as insane might be deemed *scandalum magnatum*, justice requires, that while the duellist escapes having a stake run through his body (and being buried for his indulgence in anger, in a cross road) the poorer suicide should be wholly exempted from these penalties.

Seeing, then, that so large a portion of mankind are, beyond contradiction, monomaniacs, we have good reason to question the prudence of that over-eagerness to inflict the last penalty of the law upon those who, from public neglect, or the indifference of relations, have been left at large, when they ought to have been protected from their own delusion. But, perhaps, it will be said that these criminals are in a state of disease, while the monomaniacs we have described are medically sound, so that we have no cause to draw against the one on account of the other's offences. To this we might reply that it is a *barred petitio principii*, and utterly unfounded, if the proposition were not offensive; but as nobody likes to be thought mad, and, moreover, the objection might bring us into a scrape with the theologians, we prefer standing upon the acknowledged difficulty of discriminating between the two cases. As the law at present stands, thousands of honest men are liable to punishment, or damages for overt acts of monomania; and if the new law should also introduce them to the notice of the Judges, as dangerous to the public peace, it will not be improbable that for the future one half of Englishmen will be employed in hanging the other,—to the decay of commerce and manufactures, and to the manifest insecurity of the national creditor; and after all, the question remains, *quis suspendens ipsoa carnicibus?*

# SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.		£	s.	d.
PROVISIONS.				
Irish Beef	Per tierce	3	10	0
Meat	Prime Irish, per bbl.	3	10	0
	Hamburg	1	15	0
Meat	Best, per tierce	3	10	0
Ham	English	0	7	0
	Westphalia	None.		
Butter	Irish, per lb.	0	6	0
	Dutch	None.		
Cheese	Cheshire, per lb.			
	Swiss			
	Pine			
	Dutch			
Herrings	Picked	None.		
	Redd, per bbl.	None.		
SPIRITS.				
Rum	18 to 20 per gal.	0	2	0
	do 100 P.	0	2	0
	do 5 O.P.	0	4	0
	Under roof	0	2	0
	Bongal	0	1	6
Brandy	Cognac	0	7	0
	Spanish	0	7	0
Holland	1 in wood (pale)	0	3	6
	Tinged	0	1	6
Gin	4-gallon cases	0	17	0
	Half-case	0	8	6
Whisky	Black & white	0	3	6
Arack	Ditto	0	1	0
Cherry Brandy	(pints) per dozen.	None.		
WINE.				
Sherry	1 in wood, per bbl.	15	0	0
	Bottle, per doz.	1	2	0
Port	1 in wood, per bbl.	15	0	0
	Bottled, per doz.	1	7	0
Cltare	1 in wood, per bbl.	None.		
	Bottle, per doz.	1	0	0
Madeira	1 in wood, per bbl.	None.		
Teneriffe	1 in wood, per bbl.	None.		
Marana	Ditto	30	0	0
Cape	Company's brand	13	0	0
	Other brands	13	0	0
Champagne	per dozen.	15	0	0
BEER.				
Porter	Taylor's, per bbl.	4	0	0
	Other Brewers	3	10	0
Ale	Allsop	6	0	0
	Tud and Smith's	5	0	0
	Do's	6	0	0
	Dunbar's, bottle	0	7	0
	Harpur's	None.		
	Other Brewers	0	7	0
SUGARS.				
English	Refined	None.		
Mauritius	First quality	None.		
	Second quality	None.		
Manila	First quality	24	0	0
	Second quality	22	10	0
Bourbon	First quality	26	0	0
	Second quality	22	0	0
Java	First quality	None.		
	Second quality	None.		
FRUITS.				
Currents	Zante, per lb.	0	0	5
Raisins	Muscadel	0	0	6
	Cape	0	0	6
Cake Dried Fruit	assorted	None.		
Figs	Prunes	None.		
Almonds	Jordan	None.		
	Shell	6	1	8
TEA AND COFFEE.				
Hysonskin	Per Chest, 25 lbs.	4	4	0
Gunpowder	Per box	1	12	0
Congou	Per chest	7	0	0
Pouchong	Per chest	7	0	0
Pekoe	Per che	3	10	0
Coffee	Manilla, per lb.	0	0	4
	Java	0	0	4
GRAIN AND MEAL.				
Nice	Per cask	1	5	0
Wheat	Per bushel	0	3	2
Oatmeal	Per lb.	0	0	3
Flour	American, per barrel	None.		
TOBACCO.				
No. 1	head (American), per lb.	0	1	1
Cavendish	Ditto	0	0	0
Golden	Havana, per 1000	3	0	0
	Manilla	3	15	0
CANDLES.				
English	Mosaic, per lb.	0	0	4
	Sperm	0	1	4
American	Sperm	0	0	0
East India	Wax	None.		
METALS.				
Iron	Assorted	5	0	0
Copper	Sheeting, per lb.	0	1	1
Zinc	Roller, per ton	42	0	0
Lead	Ditto	22	0	0
Thin Plates	Assorted, 25s. to	2	15	0
Shot	Assorted	1	5	0
SUNDRY.				
Iron	Hoop, per ton	20	0	0
	Pig	5	0	0
Rope	Assorted, per wt.	2	5	0
	Manilla	0	1	0
	Cair	0	1	0
Canvas	Black, per bolt	2	5	0
Turpentine	per gallon	0	4	0
Paint Oil	per gallon	0	5	0
White Lead	ground, (bags) per wt.	1	0	0
Black Paint	ditto	0	1	0
Green	Ditto ditto	0	1	0
Tar	Riga, per barrel	1	0	0
	American	None.		
Fitch	Coal	0	15	0
OILS	Per barrel	1	6	0
Deal Plank	Norway, per foot	0	5	0
	American	None.		
Gunpowder	Assorted, per lb.	0	0	6
	Caster	0	1	0
	Glass	0	2	0
Cement	Roman, per barrel	0	17	0
Oil	Oliver, per dozen, quarts	1	0	0
Pops	Split, per bushel	0	12	0
Hops	English, per lb.	None.		
Barle	Per bushel	0	10	0
Vinegar	Malt, per gallon	0	2	0
Mace	Per pound	0	4	0
Nutmegs	per lb.	0	3	0
Gloves	per pair	0	1	0
Pepper	per lb.	0	1	0
Mustard	Pounds, per lb.	1	0	0
	Half-pound	0	12	0
Pickl	Quarts, per doz.	0	15	0
Salt	Pints	0	10	0
	Liverly	0	10	0
	Rock	None.		
	Basket, per dozen	0	3	0
	Colonial, per doz.	5	0	0
Sea	Hawes' per ton	25	0	0
Bleu	Liverpool	20	0	0
Redine	Ditto	0	4	0
Starch	Ditto	0	7	0
Soap	Per ton	15	0	0
EXPORTS.				
Wool	Choice, per lb.	0	1	6
	Good ordinary	0	1	2
	Broken	0	11	0
	In grease	0	9	0
Oil	Sperm, per ton	None.		
	Black	None.		
Whalebone	per lb.	None.		
Hides	Salted, per lb.	0	0	2
Horns	Per 123	0	10	0
Pigs	Per 123	0	15	0
Tallow	Per ton	22	0	0
Tremails	Per 8.	25	0	0
Cedar	Per 100	0	0	0
Molasses	Per ton	16	0	0
Wheat	Per bushel	0	3	1
Flour	First, per wt.	0	10	0
	Second	0	10	0
Beef	Per tierce	0	10	0
Cheese	Per lb.	0	6	0
Butter	Per lb.	0	10	0
Coals	Per ton (at the pits)	0	10	0
SUGAR COMPANY'S PRODS.				
Colonial	Fine piece, per lb.	0	0	4
Sugar	Refined	0	0	0
	Fine piece, 25s. to	1	12	0
DUTIES.				
Brandy	12 Foreign	12	0	0
Gin	12 Tobacco	3	0	0
B. F. Rum	9 Snuff	3	0	0
Refined ditto	9 Cordials	12	0	0
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including a magnificent star of the order of the Garter, composed of large brilliants of the finest water, and valued at £10,000. At 11 o'clock the char-a-banc, the gift of His Majesty to the Queen, was brought round from the royal stables to the state entrance opposite the guard chamber. It is an extremely elegant and commodious vehicle, capable of accommodating at least twelve persons. The body is low, and contains four seats facing the horses. Four elegantly-carved and gilt pillars rise on either side of the car supporting a light canopy, to protect the inmates from the sun's rays. The cushions and linings are of a light drab satin, and the whole of the appointments are in the best possible taste. The carriage is, however, from its light and open construction, much more fitted for the sunny climate of France than the cold and damp fogs of this country, and is not likely to be very extensively patronised by our nobility. It was drawn by four splendid bay horses, with postillions, and appeared to be an object of great interest and curiosity to the assembled crowds.

#### THE KING OF THE FRENCH AND THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The town of Windsor was in a state of more than usual excitement on Saturday last, in consequence of the expected arrival of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London with an address to the King of the French. They left London at eleven o'clock, and at the Paddington terminus a special train was in waiting by which they were conveyed to Slough in half an hour. The Lord Mayor's state carriage, the state carriages of the Sheriff, and the private carriages of members of the Corporation were in waiting at the station, having been sent down previously, and within a very short time after the arrival at Slough the Lord Mayor entered his carriage and proceeded, followed by the other members of the deputation, towards Windsor. Among them, besides the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff, there were Sir C. S. Hunter, Sir P. Laurie, Sir Chapman Marshall, Sir George Carroll, Alderman Challis, Alderman Farncombe, Mr. Sergeant Merewether, Mr. Moon, Mr. Lawrence, Deputy Peacock, Deputy Stevens, Deputy Hicks, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Cope, Mr. Lott, Mr. R. Dixon, Mr. Obbard, and others, amounting altogether to nearly 60 persons.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the Queen and the King of the French descended the grand staircase, arm-in-arm, and her Majesty was handed by her august visitor into the front seat of the carriage, the King taking his place beside her. They were followed by the Duke de Montpensier, leading her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Prince Albert handed in and sat beside Lady Gainsborough, and the back seat was occupied by General Athol and Le Comte Dumas, who were in attendance on his Majesty. The royal party proceeded to Twickenham and Hampton-court, and returned to the Castle at six o'clock.

The deputation having been introduced generally by Lord Sydney to the King, his Majesty bowed cordially to the Lord Mayor and the rest, and the Recorder then read, with much impressiveness of manner, the following address:—

"To His Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, the address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty to offer our sincere congratulations on your Majesty's auspicious visit to our beloved and Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

"Deeply interested in every event which is calculated to influence the welfare of Europe and of mankind, we hail with peculiar satisfaction your Majesty's presence in this country as a sure and certain indication of the mutual good will and the reciprocal sentiments of respect and confidence which subsist between two mighty nations, capable by their happy union and combined efforts, under divine Providence, of preserving the blessings of peace to the nations of the earth.

"We desire to convey to your Majesty these sentiments towards the free, gallant, and enlightened nation over whom you reign, and we fervently trust that your Majesty's valuable life may long be spared to your people to continue to promote their best interests, and with them to advance the general happiness of mankind. Sire, you visit a scene where the highest domestic enjoyment is found to be associated with the highest functions of sovereignty; to return after a brief space into the bosom of an illustrious and united family, to dispense the blessings of paternal government, and to communicate and experience the inestimable endearments of social life."

The King, on the Recorder having been introduced to him, before reading the address, had bowed most courteously to the right honorable gentleman, when the Recorder had concluded, Lord Sydney stepped forward and introduced the Lord Mayor to his Majesty, who bowed most courteously to his lordship. The Lord Mayor handed to his Majesty a copy of the address.

In receiving the address from his Lordship the King said:—"I well remember your father, Mr. Magnay. I had the happiness of seeing him in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion-house, when he filled the high situation which you now hold. I remember him with much pleasure, and the hospitable manner in which he received me. It affords me great pleasure to receive such an address at your hands."

His Majesty then read, from a paper he held in his hand, the following reply:—"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London,—I receive with heartfelt satisfaction the address of congratulation which you have just presented to me by the gracious authorization of your beloved Sovereign. In coming to offer to the Queen of these realms a proof of the sincere and unaltered friendship I bear to Her Majesty, I am happy to find that the city of London—that illustrious city which holds so prominent a place in the world, and which represents interests of such magnitude—are come to the royal residence to manifest to me sentiments so perfectly congenial to my feelings and to the sense I entertain of my duties towards my country, towards Europe, and towards mankind."

"I am convinced, as you are, that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honour each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantage. The preservation of that good understanding is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilization for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and the honour of my reign. Such has been the aim and the object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success."

"I thank you in the name of France and in my own for this manifestation of your sentiments. They will be fully appreciated in my country, coupled, as they are, with the many tokens of friendship which I have received from your gracious Sovereign."

"I thank you most cordially for your kind feelings towards myself and my family. The impression produced upon me by the presentation of your address will never be effaced from my heart."

His Majesty read the reply with marked emphasis, dwelling impressively upon that portion which inculcated the advantages of peace. The last two paragraphs of the reply his Majesty spoke without looking at the paper, which he had previously folded up. When he had concluded, he handed the copy of the answer to the Lord Mayor, with whom his Majesty shook hands with great cordiality, again entering into conversation with him.

The Lord Mayor having expressed a wish that his Majesty could have visited the citizens of London before his departure, the King replied:—"I assure you, that if I had time, etiquette should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is limited. I should wish very much to visit Guildhall, the Mansion-house, and Fishmongers'-hall."

The Lord Mayor then presented to the King Mr. Alderman Humphreys, the mover, and Sir P. Laurie, the seconder, of the address in the Court of Aldermen, and Mr. Moon and Mr. Lawrence, the mover and the seconder of the address in the other court. His Majesty conversed with them all. Previously, on Sir C. Hunter being presented to him, his Majesty mistook him for Sir Peter Laurie, and addressed him by that name. The mistake caused some laughter, in which the King joined. He observed to Sir Claudius Hunter that he remembered to have seen him abroad. On Sir Peter Laurie being presented by the Lord Mayor, his Majesty said that the name of Sir Peter was quite familiar to him. He added, addressing Sir Peter, "Ah, Sir Peter, you are an old acquaintance of mine. I remember dining with you at Fishmongers'-hall many years ago. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you again." To Mr. Moon his Majesty said, taking him by the hand, "Ah! Mr. Moon I have heard of you; I know you well from your connexion with the fine arts, and I have derived great pleasure from the examination of your admirable engravings. I find, too, that you have an excellent way of making speeches." This was probably an allusion to Mr. Moon having moved the address the other day. As his Majesty moved round the circle, which he did more than once, he addressed complimentary speeches to more than one of the aldermen.

On the Recorder being presented to the King by the Lord Mayor, his Majesty said, "Mr. Recorder, I am happy to see you. I knew Mr. Thomas Law, an uncle of yours, in America. He married a granddaughter of General Washington."

The King also spoke to Mr. Lawrence, observing to him, as he had done to the Lord Mayor, how sorry he was that his time was so short, that he could not stay to enjoy the hospitality of the city. His Majesty added:—"It will be a great privation to me, I assure you." Subsequently in conversation with the gentlemen of the Common Council, his Majesty observed, that he knew all the wards almost as well as they did themselves, having lived so long in this country.

The King then bowed to the whole deputation, and, as they were leaving the room where he was, he again addressed the Lord Mayor, expressing his gratification at this manifestation of respect and approbation from the City of London, adding, that he trusted the Lord Mayor would allow his portrait to be taken, that he might place it in the Palace at Versailles, to commemorate this, to him, most interesting occasion.

The Lord Mayor having thanked his Majesty, the deputation left the saloon, the King bowing to them till the last individual had gone out.

#### DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH ARRIVAL AT CALAIS, &c.

His Majesty Louis Philippe did not embark at Portsmouth on Monday last, 14th, as it was intended. The King left Windsor Castle about mid-day, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, who had arranged to accompany the King in the royal yacht some distance at sea, and the royal party arrived at Portsmouth in due course, but after waiting there about three hours, and seeing no prospect of the abatement of the gale, his Majesty set out for London, and thence proceeded by the South-eastern Railway to Dover, where he arrived at a quarter past two o'clock on Tuesday. His Majesty retired to rest, and left Dover at eleven o'clock that morning for Calais, whence he proceeded direct to the Chateau d'Eu. His Majesty was attended by the whole of his suite. Shortly after the departure of the King from Portsmouth, her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the Countess of Gainsborough, proceeded on board the royal yacht, Captain Rowley taking charge of the barge conveying the royal pair. Her Majesty and the Prince crossed over to the Isle of Wight next morning, where the royal pair are sojourning for a short time at Osborne-house.

#### COLONIAL OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Colonial Magazine, October 5.) In Lord Stanley's speech at the head of the Colonial Office, the position of that department in Parliament will, during the next session, be rather anomalous. There is a rumour that the office of legal adviser, which has been left in abeyance since the promotion of Mr. Stephen, is to be re-

established and conferred upon Mr. Cardwell. The Colonial Office will, if this be true, be doubly represented in the Commons, but by two subordinate officials. The responsible head of the office will take his seat in the House of Lords, where there is little danger of his being heard; and evasive answers—promises to enquire and report—will be all the active friends of the colonies can hope to elicit in the House of Commons.

It is worth while, with such a prospect before us, to pass in review the possible and probable discussions on colonial matters on the rolls for next session.

Passing on to New South Wales, we find the whole colony in a ferment. Its able but obstinate, crochety Governor is in open and bitter collision with the organised majority of the colonists, upon a question of life-and-death interest. Preparations are making for having the subject fairly and fully submitted to Parliament. It will not be merely mentioned, and from accidental circumstances allowed to drop, as was the case last session. It is the object of Government to evade the disagreeable pressure, by keeping the head of the office remote from the blast, and allowing it to waste itself by sweeping over heads that bend—gentlemen who, however able, have no sense of responsibility, and cannot speak with authority?

#### DR. WOLFF.

(From the Times, October 15.) We follow the following from authority: Letters have been received from Dr. Wolff, dated Bokhara, June 27, and August 1. Their contents exhibit the same magnanimous self-devotion, but they stand in melancholy contrast with those idle reports which have appeared lately in the papers, and which, whatever may be the motives of those who employ themselves in originating them, can answer no other end than mystifying and misleading the public on this very grave affair.

In his letter of the 27th the Rev. Doctor says:—"I have now been nearly two months in this place, and though five or six times the King has promised to send me instantly to England with one of his ambassadors, I am in the greatest danger. I cannot stir out of the house without a guard of three men. Dil Hassan Khan, the fellow sent with me by the Assof Adoolah, has shamefully robbed, deceived, and outraged me. The Persian Ambassador, Abbas Kooli Khan, is kind to me, but I think he will not have it in his power to rescue me. Nayeb Abdol Samet Khan has extorted from me a writing to pay him 5000 toman to effect my liberation. I suspect that he was the cause of Stoddard's and Connolly's death, in spite of his continual protestations of friendship." "The Ameri is now at Samarcand, and I am here awaiting the most fatal orders from the King daily to reach me. It is true that poor Stoddard professed openly Christianity, after he had made a forced profession of Mahomedanism. Do for me what you can, as far as the honour of England is not compromised. All the inhabitants wish that either Russia or England should take the country. Do not believe any former reports of my speedy departure, for I am in great danger."

#### JOSEPH WOLFF.

"TO ALL THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE. "Sire, I set out for Bokhara to ransom the lives of two officers, Stoddard and Connolly; but both of them were murdered many months previous to my departure, and I do not know whether or not this blood of mine shall be spilt. I do not supplicate for my own safety, but, Monarchs, 200,000 Persian slaves, many of them people of high talent, sigh in the kingdom of Bokhara. Endeavour to effect their liberation, and I shall rejoice in the grave, that my blood has been the cause of the ransom of so many human beings. I am too much agitated, and watched besides, to be able to write more."

#### JOSEPH WOLFF.

"Bokhara, August 1, 1844."

#### FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

THE mantoux, houssou, and pelisse, do not differ very materially from those of last winter; the autumnal mantoux of black satin, lined with white silk, have sleeves almost concealed by the frills that encircle the arm-hole; and surtouts of satin à la reine, enriched by dentelle de velours, laid on flat, are very distinguished; they are of a very comfortable make, almost always with pelerine, which is rather pointed than round; the palette Grecque is made of the same material as the dress it is worn with, and in make bears some resemblance to the gentleman's palette.

Pelisses of velvet are trimmed with fur, which will be much used this season, not only on out-door toilettes, but satin and velvet dresses will be ornamented by two and three rows of fur. Gamine, for dress, and many an *enveloppe*, will be the most required; the *palatine Polonoise* is an improvement on the *canot* of last winter, and the *palatine Russe* is also fashionable, uniting the scarf and pelerine.

The capotes and bonnets of this season, are rather small, and continue low in the crowns, the colours worn are deep blue, emerald green, violet, with feathers and ribbons shaded in the same tints. Velvet capotes of gray beaver colour are made, ornamented inside with *poncean* ribbon; the *marabout* drooping, feather shaded grey and *poncean*. Velvet bonnets, of *vert-de-gris* colour, are very elegant. Capotes of black velvet are lined with pink, and the feathers are shaded pink and black.

Caps for *demi-toilette* are of *tulle-bouillon*, with a quantity of gauze or narrow velvet ribbon, in two shades of colour. Pretty little caps are made with double head-piece, on which is a wreath of delicate flowers falling at the sides in bunches. Caps that are quite flat in front, are only trimmed on the crowns with ribbon.

One of the prettiest *coiffures* of dress, is the Egyptian; the Mogador is also admired, forming a union of ribbon, in all the shades from *poncean* to pink, in *coques*, ribbon is very much used in four and five shades of the same colour.

The turban *Africain*, the *surd fontange*, and the *tourne Esgayue* are the favourites. Wreaths are preferred to detached flowers. The make of *corages* will undergo little

change, for dresses they will still be *basques*, often with *pepers* or open *berthes*, but the short sleeve will be both fuller and longer; in thin materials, the skirt will be double, and fringes of silk, mixed with silver or gold, will be worn on crape dresses, instead of flounces, with *berthe* of the same. Morning dresses will be open, with *revers* on trimming, the *chemisette* embroidered in front; and *ceintures*, with buckles, are gradually gaining ground; buttons are also very fashionable, in enamel, *mercantile* stone, &c. Velvet is much used for trimming dresses, and lace is universally worn; the *Anazone* make of dress has been admired, in which style cloth has been used. Sleeves are of every variety; but in thick material, as velvet,—tight ones are preferred.

#### FRANCE.

(From the Times, October 24.)

THE most striking paragraph to be found in the Paris journals of Tuesday (received by our ordinary express) is one copied from the *Moniteur Parisien* of the preceding night, and which is to the following effect:—"It is said that Captain Bruat, Governor of the Marquesas, is promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour." "This announcement is not repeated in the *Moniteur*, nor in the *Journal des Debats*," says our Paris letter, "nevertheless, the *Moniteur Parisien* being in some sort a demi-official paper, the statement is regarded either as correct or as intended to prepare the public mind for the bestowal of distinction upon an officer who, if all that is said of his proceedings in Tahiti be true, was scarcely less offensive in his conduct to British subjects (of what class I shall not yet speak), than his colleague or deputy, M. Daubigny. It is possible, but hardly probable, that Government, foreseeing and wishing to obviate the angry discussions on the affairs of Tahiti threatened in the Chambers, may so distinguish M. Bruat; but even that concession would fail to propitiate their predetermined assailants."

There is nothing in the leading articles of the papers before us that requires notice here.

The Duke d'Anmale arrived at the Chateau d'Eu from Paris early on Monday.

During now six weeks the withdrawals of money from the savings-banks have exceeded the lodgments. On Monday the sums withdrawn exceeded 871,000*fr.*, while those lodged amounted only to 776,758*fr.* (nearly £180,000 sterling). Our readers are aware that a search was made by the police in the hotel of the Duke de Montmorency, Paris, in the month of June last, and that in the apartment of his son, the Prince de Roebek, were found several busts of "Henry Cinq" (the Duke de Bordeaux), and moulds for casting others. The Prince was brought to trial on Monday last before the Cour d'Assise, for "having in his possession seditious emblems, with the object to propagate rebellion," &c. Notwithstanding the efforts of the counsel for the prosecution, the Prince was acquitted.

The *Reforme* states, that "The alliance of the Duke d'Anmale with the Princess Caroline of Naples is the consequence of the marriage which has been definitively arranged between Queen Isabella II. of Spain and Count Trapani, with the approbation of England."

A telegraph despatch from Perpignan, dated the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, conveys the intelligence that Generals Ametller and Santa Cruz, accompanied by other refugees, having secretly quitted Perpignan for the purpose of returning to Spain, were arrested during the night of the 15th and 16th, at Ceret, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, by the French custom-house officers.

The accounts from Perpignan of the 17th gives the following details respecting this arrest:—"Generals Ametller and Santa Cruz having contrived to deceive the *surveillance* of the police, and to quit the place of residence assigned to them, were arrested upon the frontier, at the moment they were endeavouring to re-enter Catalonia. Five captains of the Progress party also fell into the hands of the Custom-house officers upon the route of Marseilles. The cart in which they sat was searched in every part, and some lithographed proclamations were seized.

"Ametller and Santa Cruz are at this moment in the prison of Ceret. The other officers have been placed in the prison of Perpignan."

"These arrests have opened the eyes of the police upon the frontier; and it is said that the strictest orders for vigilance will be given along the whole line. There can be no doubt, at the same time, that several of the Progress party have already contrived to re-enter Catalonia. Among the number are mentioned the names of several well-known leaders of the last Centralist movement."

The following telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on Tuesday morning:—"Madrid, October 18.—The bill relating to the reform of the Constitution has been this morning presented to the Congress. The Ministry have at the same time demanded permission to decree some organic laws."

Accounts from Constantinople of the 2nd October, state, that the Ottoman Porte seemed to be serious in its resolution to fortify and put in a better state of defence, the entrance of the Bosphorus, upon the Black Sea, and the Dardanelles, several engineers having declared that the fortifications existing upon those points were insufficient to prevent the passage of an enemy's fleet. 3000 men are to be sent to the Dardanelles, and 2000 to the forts situated upon the entry of the Bosphorus to complete the new works. The French fleet stationed in Syria, it is said, had been following with the greatest attention all the movements of the Turkish fleet, and had recently prevented the departure of a Turkish steamer, which was on its way to Tripoli with a detachment.

A letter from Stockholm of the 7th of October speaks of considerable excitement existing in the country with regard to the proceedings of the Diet. Since the rejection of the proposition concerning the change in the representation, three committees have been appointed for the purpose of drawing up a new plan. That formed in the committee presided over by Count Ankersward, offers but little dif-

ference from those already rejected, and was in the sense of the conservative party. The committee under the Presidency of M. de Hartmannsdorff, although on the liberal side, admitted the principle of the separate state as a basis. The third committee endeavoured to find a medium between the two extremes. The *bourgeois* classes and peasants are represented as being discontented with all these plans, rejecting resolutely all division into classes and states. Among the *bourgeois*, it seems, were to be found several of a more moderate tendency, whilst, on the contrary, the peasants almost without exception were in a great ferment of irritation.

MADRID.—We have received by this express the Madrid journals of the 14th instant, with letters from our correspondent. They contain, however, little intelligence that had not previously reached Paris by telegraph. One of our letters states, that the marriage of the Queen had not yet been discussed in the Cabinet, but that "little doubt existed that Count Trapani would be the happy man." Another of our letters states, that persons known to be in the confidence of ministers asserted that a new point of etiquette or of policy had arisen, which might occasion remonstrances and diplomatic squabbles between Great Britain and France. "It appears," says our correspondent, "that the Emperor of Morocco has accepted the mediation of Great Britain in the arrangement of the differences between him and the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, and that Mr. Bulwer had declared his readiness to proceed in the matter; but that Count de Bresson, the French Minister, contended that France had been first chosen by the Courts of Denmark and Sweden as their mediator, and that although a brief season of hostility had interrupted the negotiation, the restoration of peace between Morocco and France had replaced the matter in its original position." "Count Bresson may be correct in his view of the question," continues the writer, "but there is an obvious tendency to be querulous, and an eager aptitude to discover grounds for contention with French diplomatists and agents at the present day that will strike the sense of M. Guizot, and, as a matter of course, be removed." In addition to the above we have received the Madrid journals of the 15th and 16th instant, with our usual correspondence. Our private letters state, that the treaty between Spain and Morocco was being executed with the least grace and faith. The affair of the Rayo, it was said, is likely to lose all its gravity in the official investigation instituted. It appears that the officer of the Rayo had really passed the line of limitation, and that the vessel had been fired upon by the English batteries of Gibraltar without any intention of sinking it. The hope that this delicate affair will be arranged by diplomatic negotiations is openly expressed, it is added, by Mr. Bulwer. The Congress of Deputies was to constitute itself on the 17th. The meeting on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of coming to an understanding with regard to the composition of the M. F. de Paula Castro y Orozco. The candidates offered for the Vice-President were M. M. Pacheco (anti-Reformer), Gubantes (Reformer), Perpina (anti-Reformer), and Armero (Reformer). These nominations were by no means those generally expected, and proved that the feelings of the Salamanca meeting were far from prevailing in the Conference Hall of the Deputies. The candidates for the posts of Secretary were not as yet nominated.—*Times*, October 24.

A POLITICAL COFFER-HOUSE AT ALEPPO.—The spirit of party, if not so bloody as in Burckhardt's time, is fully as bitter. The envy and hatred of the Aleppine character is proverbial. Only two hundred miles separate Damascus from Aleppo, but these two places are as different as Vienna and Berlin. Damascus is a sort of Syrian Vienna, where the beauty of the environs, and the excellence of material life, impart episcopalianism to the habits, and good nature to the character of the people; Aleppo, on the contrary, is a kind of Oriental Berlin; for the sterility of external nature seems to sharpen the wits of the inhabitants; but, alas! gives intensity to their egoism. Having heard so much of the Kahwet-el-Aga, or coffee-house of the Janissaries, in the suburb of Bankoosa, I one day asked my obliging cicerone to take a stroll with me through that quarter. "Bankoosa, too, is full of movement of its own kind; the houses are rural or suburban; the bazaar is not arched, but bare poles, scantily covered with mats, keep out the summer's sun and the winter's rain. The shops are not in classes, but the butcher and the vendor of drugs and perfumery are neighbours, so that the odour of rose water is succeeded by the smell of offal. Here is the Bedouin selling the produce of the ambulating dairies of the wastes in the large provision markets with which the suburbs abound; and lastly (but not least) the word) negotiates the sale of the plunder of the lately-robbed caravan. But look to the crown of the causeway; there goes the *ma'ter* or blackguard. You are sure he is a Janissary; his apparel is shabby, but his pistols and dagger are good. He pays court to none of the *Effendis*, but is "Hail, fellow! well met!" with all the disorderly characters from Orly to Bab-el-Nar. "Well, here we are at the famed Kahwet-el-Aga," said my friend. "Where?" said I, eagerly turning round, and straining my eyes to catch a sight of this celebrated political coffee-house, which I had calculated on comparing to some rendezvous of intriguers in the old Palais Royal. I followed with my eye the direction pointed by his finger, and saw a building which had the air of the ruined out-house of a brewery, in front of which ten or twelve common-looking men were smoking narghiles. "Is this our coffee-house?" said I, quoth-fallen. "Why, to be sure. Did you think you were going to the Babes-Salam at Damascus?" "Well," thought I, "enough of political coffee-houses in Aleppo!"

THE DUKEDOM OF BRIDGEWATER.—It is well known that Lord Francis Egerton, the second son of the late Duke of Sutherland, succeeded to the princely possessions of the Duke of Bridgewater. It is said to be in contemplation immediately to call his lordship to the House of Peers, by the style and title of the Duke of Bridgewater.

TAHITI.—The French independent "authorities" at Tahiti are still proceeding in the same prudent and dignified line of action which, though six months ago disowned by their superiors in France, they themselves still no doubt imagine to be the one of all others which is most consonant to the glory and dignity of the French name and nation. The rebuke of M. Guizot is on its way across the Pacific, but in the mean time M. Bruat still does as he pleases. His pranks and follies are still being wafted across the ocean, to the amusement or indignation of those whom the accident of his distance from his employers, and that alone, induces to acquiesce in his present impunity, in the certainty of his future deposition and punishment. His last new feat has consisted of a most needless insult offered to a British officer, solely for the purpose, as it seems, of being apologized for immediately afterwards. The case, which was shortly narrated in the *Times* of yesterday, was briefly as follows:—Her Majesty's ketch *Basilisk*, a very small and lightly armed craft, is the only ship of the French protection of British interests, France in the mean while has had there no less than three frigates, a steamer, and a corvette. Whether our Admiralty was anxious that M. Bruat should have full scope and means for taking the law into his own hands without let or hindrance, or whether it confided simply in the innate power of justice and right, we do not undertake to say; but the fact was as we have stated. The French took forcible possession of the island, in despite of the plain and undeniable rights and wishes of the independent native Government there established, and to the manifest injury of a numerous body of British settlers. There was, however, nothing to prevent all this. Sense and reason happened to have been left behind in France, and this is a contingency for which the British Government does not seem to have been at all prepared. The consequence has been just all the great, and it seems still unended, difficulties that have for the last three months required so much trouble to adjust. The last one, more than any other, has arisen from this culpable disparity between the British and French naval force at Tahiti. On the 4th of last April, an English corvette, the *Harad*, arrived off Tahiti with despatches, and sent in her boat, a four-oared cutter, with an officer, Lieutenant Rose, and crew, to convey them to the shore. The boat was boarded on her return, by a large armed galley, containing a crew of twenty-four men, from one of the French frigates in the bay. The English officer was made prisoner, detained three hours, and then liberated. An apology was afterwards sent by the French admiral to the commander of the *Basilisk*, the *Harad* having previously proceeded on her voyage. Now, we can make every allowance for M. Bruat, by whose orders this outrage was committed, and who was no doubt at the time smarting severely under the sanguinary defeat which he had sustained from the natives, the horrible details of which conflict appeared in *The Times* only last week; but we do think, nevertheless, that this was carrying ill-treatment a little too far. Whatever share Mr. Pritchard or the English residents on the islands may have had, or may be supposed to have had, in fomenting the discontent of the natives, this could have no sort of connexion with the officer or boat of Her Majesty's ship *Harad*, just arrived from Valparaiso. The affair is so palpably unjustifiable, so flagrantly the consequence only of an irregular ebullition of individual spleen or caprice, that the only difficulty with the French Government will be, not how to escape from the most ample apology, but how to account for the fact, that it has trusted a man as M. Bruat with a post which, by its distance from home, requires so wide a discretion. But the real blame of this, as of all other difficulties which have arisen, or may yet arise, in this affair lies, we repeat, with our own Admiralty. It seems really as if they had sent out just sufficient force to provoke insolence, without the power of repelling injury, or the strength to deter it. Queen Pomare has taken refuge on board the *Basilisk*. And the conduct of the French officers has been already, we are informed, so menacing, that the English commander has "held himself ready for any contingency."

On other words, there is imminent danger of a collision between the French ships and the English one, for the sole and only reason, that the English force is so small that an "outrage" seems practicable. We cannot, of course, anticipate that by any of these unauthorised acts of individual violence, for such at most will they be, the harmony of the two countries can be seriously or at all compromised. But it is sufficiently provoking that it should be left in the power of individuals, and that solely by the negligence of the respective Governments—of M. Guizot in the selection of his agents, and of our own Admiralty in weakening so much the British naval force at Tahiti—to endanger at all, or bring into question a matter of such very great importance as the peace of Europe, and it is particularly vexatious that these annoyances should again break out just at the time when His French Majesty's visit to our shores betokens especially the sense which is entertained, as well by His Majesty as by the English Government, of the importance and great advantage to both countries, of keeping unimpaired that good understanding which has so long subsisted between them.—*Times*, Oct. 8.

FALMOUTH, OCTOBER 5.—There arrived off this port last night, the barque *Archne*, from Sydney, New South Wales, whence she sailed on the 6th of June for London. She landed here her mails and passengers, among the latter of whom was Lieutenant Rose, of Her Majesty's sloop *Harad*, who is the bearer of some important intelligence to the Government, in connexion with a fresh outrage committed on the British flag at Tahiti, on the 4th of April, by the French commodore, Bruat, in command at that island.

DEATH OF SIR S. GORDON HIGGINS, K.C.H.—We have to announce the demise of Sir Samuel G. Higgins, who expired at his residence in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, at five o'clock on Monday morning.

THE ROYAL PRESERVES AT WINDSOR.—Gone of every description was never known to be so extremely plentiful in the Royal preserves at Windsor, the Norfolk and Flemish farms in the Home and Great Parks, as Windsor, and at Ropley farm as this season. Some idea may be formed of the immense number of pheasants, when it is stated that not less than 2350 were reared by hand, having been hatched by barn-door fowls in the spring, at the several farms belonging to the Queen and Prince Albert, independently of the very large number which were bred wild. These 2250 pheasants were turned out on the Royal preserves at the proper time, and have since thrived amazingly. Hares and partridges are also more plentiful. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and Prince William of Prussia braced upwards of 50 brace of partridges during the short time they shot over the preserves on Monday last, the first day of the season.—*Standard*.

NO PART OF THE CREATION PERMANENT.—Before Cuvier's time, history and tradition, and stern reason, had indicated to man but one creation, and one period for its duration. The starry heavens disclosed to us no prospect of their passing away. But, now that it has been proved that our globe has been the theatre of such transcendent movements—the seat of so much revolution and change; the birth-place and the grave of so many cycles of organic life—may we not expect to find analogous laws in the planetary system of which that globe forms a part? Launched on the boundless ocean of space the ark of human reason has no pilot at the helm, and no pole-star for its guide. But an authority which cannot err, has issued the decree, that the heavens themselves shall wax old as a garment, and that while they shall perish and pass away, a new heaven shall arise—the absolute of happiness and the seat of immortality. What this change is to be, we dare not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements, and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets welding their loose materials at the solar furnace—the volcanic eruptions on our own satellite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all forebodings of that impending convulsion to which the system of our world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away—thus treading, as it were on the cemeteries, and dwelling in the mausoleums of former worlds—let us learn from reason the lesson of humility and wisdom—if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelation.—*North British Review*.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.—We say it, and we say it adverbially, that with such overwhelming evidence as can be adduced from all parts of the kingdom as to the efficiency of the allotment system in alleviating the distress of the labourer, should serious consequences in anywise result from the desperation of individuals of this class through want, this known means of relief being entirely neglected, the owners of the soil will incur a heavy and fearful responsibility.—*Mark-lane Express*.

NOTHING LIKE CONTRACTING.—While the Revising Barristers were paid so much per day, it required three or four days to get through the registration lists for this city; but now that the work is done by contract, one barrister manages to get through the whole in one day. So much for contra *versus* day-work.—*Durham Chronicle*.

HIDES.—These sales are going off well, as there is a good demand for all descriptions at full prices. The following is the result:—1308 tanned E. at 7*d.* to 1*s.* 1364 Calcutta buffalo sold at 3*d.* to 4*d.*; 8421 salted Buenos Ayres ox and cow, sold at 3*d.* to 4*d.* for light ox; heavy, 3*d.* to 4*d.*; cow, 3*d.* to 4*d.*; 823 dry Rio, at 5*d.* to 6*d.*; inferior, 4*d.* to 5*d.*; 291 salted New South Wales, partly sold at 3*d.* for 64*lb.* average. 153 salted Newfoundland hides and skins, 2*d.* to 3*d.*; 145 dry Smyrna were taken out; 350 dry salted ditto, sold at 5*d.* to 7*d.*; 500 salted hides, sold at 2*d.* to 3*d.*; 232 dry salted and dry Bahia, went at 3*d.* for former, and 6*d.* for dry. 39,246 East India, chiefly sold at 11*d.* to 11*d.*; for prime first dry salted of light weights, good, 9*d.* to 9*d.*; middling, 7*d.* to 7*d.*; and seconds, for 7*d.* to 9*d.*; first heavy, 7*d.* to 9*d.*; second heavy, 7*d.* to 7*d.*; brined fine first, 8*d.* to 9*d.*; seconds, 6*d.* to 7*d.*; thirds, 5*d.* to 5*d.*; inferior, 3*d.* to 4*d.*; dry, 3*d.* to 7*d.*; buffalo, 3*d.*; and wrappers, 2*d.* to 3*d.*—*Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 17.

DEATH OF LADY HRYTESBURY.—This melancholy event took place at five minutes before four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, October 5th, at the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park, but the intelligence was not made public until a more advanced hour in the evening. At eight o'clock the death-bells of the Cathedral of Christ Church and St. Patrick's commenced pealing, and continued at intervals throughout the evening. The sad result has cast the deepest gloom over the city. A similar event has not taken place for a period of nearly a quarter of a century, when the Countess Talbot died during her noble husband's viceroyalty. In immediate attendance on her last moments were, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, his brother, the Hon. E. H. A'Court, M.P. for Tamworth, Captain in the Navy; her son, the Hon. W. H. Ashe A'Court Holmes, M.P. for the Isle of Wight; the Hon. Miss A'Court, daughter, and Mrs. Pennett, sister, of the late Baroness. The late Baroness was second daughter of the late Hon. William Henry Bourne, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Radnor; she was born in 1783.—*Times*, October 9.